

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1824.

[NO. 191.]

PRINTED

By PHILIP WHITE,
Publisher of the *Laws of the United States*.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will
hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year,
payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents
per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents
for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be
post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Education.

THE trustees of the Pleasant Retreat Academy, in Lincolnton, N. C. have succeeded in procuring another Principal Teacher to supply the place of the Rev. John Mushat, viz: Mr. Allen D. Metcalf, a graduate of Hamden Sydney College, Va. who is recommended by Dr. Cushing, the President of said College, as a man of unexceptionable moral character, and eminently qualified to teach in our best public schools, and under whom the exercises of said Academy have commenced.

Boarding can be had in the village and its vicinity, on reasonable terms. The prices of tuition are as follows, viz: For teaching the dead Languages and higher branches of science, \$10 per session; for English tuition, viz: reading, writing and arithmetic, \$5 per session.

From the healthy situation of this Academy, the moral and industrious character of the citizens of the village and its vicinity, together with the eminent qualifications of the teacher, it is believed to be an eligible place for the education of youth; and which the Trustees hope will be patronized by an enlightened public.

By order of the board of trustees.

JACOB FORNEY, Sec'y.

Steam Boat Maid of Orleans,

AND

Cheap Wholesale Store.

Office at CHERAW, S.C.

Dec. 22, 1823.

THE Maid of Orleans (having been detained
for repairs more than a month longer than
the time specified by written contract) has com-
menced her regular trips to this place, and arri-
ved this day with a valuable cargo of at least

130 tons Merchandise.

She is to be a regular trader between this place and Charleston, touching for freight and passengers at Georgetown, and will stop on the river for any important freights. She is supplied with Lighters, and such other conveniences as warrant her owners in stating, confidently, that she will be able to lay down goods at either place, in the lowest state of the River, in 8 to 10 days; and on a fair river from 4 to 6 days.—Her owners have provided wharfs and ware-
houses at both places, convenient, safe and under cover. They will advance cash and goods on Cotton and produce shipped by her, and sell for a customary commission. They will execute any orders at Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, in each of which places they have established houses; and they solicit the public patronage for this Boat and their Wholesale Store at this place, only so far as they can make it their interest to use the one, and buy from the other.

Connected with the above Boat, the subscribers have established a Wholesale Store, and assure their customers a liberal course of dealing and fair prices,—very low, because their goods have been and will be selected from the principal markets in the United States, and under all possible advantages for buying low; and their profit shall be charged with a light hand, so light as to make it the interest of country dealers and others to get many of their supplies from this establishment. By the Maid of Orleans, they have this day received one-fourth to one-third of their purchases (which have been made in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and at some of the principal manufactorys;) the residue of which will be received by the next trip of the Boat, say about the 6th to the 8th of January. Their purchases consist of the following leading articles, viz: 200 barrels of Whiskey; 20 hds. northern Rum; 5 do N. Orleans do; 5 do Jamaica do; 5 do W. I. do; 20 do Sugars; 30 do prime retailing molasses; pipes and cpr. casks Cognac Brandy; Hogsheads Gin, Maderia and other Wines, (some 7 years old;) 100 pieces Dundee Bagging; 42 in.; 2 bales twine; 50 coils Bale Rope; 100 bags Coffee; 20 do pepper and pimento; 20 tons Swedes iron; 1 do German Steel; 1 do American do; 3 do plough moulds; 2 do shot; 1 do bar lead; 4 do Hollow Ware, assorted; 2 do shot, assorted; 20 Kegs Duponts FF, and FFF. Powder; 150 do wrought and cut nails; 5 tiers retailing Rice; 20 casks cheese; 4 doz. Philadelphia mill and cross cut Saws; casks of hammers, Carolina hoes, trace-chains, Trowels, &c. Axes, bundles Spades, Shovels, and Frying pans; boxes Candles, Soap, window Glass; 50 doz. Whittemore's Cotton Cards; 100 do Wool Hats; 50 do Roram or napt do; 50 do Beaver do Blk. and White; 20 do Children's morocco do; Shoes in trunks and cases, assorted; Crockery in crates; 20 barrels train or tanner's oil; 30 Nixon's patent cast iron Ploughs,—the best patent in the Union, and well worthy the attention of the planters; 20 barrels Shad and mackerel; 20 doz. Corn Brooms; rose, point and duffl Blankets.

BEERS, BUNNELL & CO.
Cheraw, Dec. 22, 1823. 196*

* Cash and Goods paid for Cotton, Wheat, Flax-seed, dry Hides, and most kinds of produce.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

EQUITY office, 22d January, 1824: Samuel Edwards versus Meslack Gentry: The defendant in the above case, and those interested, will take notice, that on Monday, the 16th day of February next, at my office, at the court house in Salisbury, I will proceed to take the account submitted to me in said cause, relative to the value of the negroes mentioned in the bill; at which time and place they will please to attend.

392 GEORGE LOCKE, C. M. E.

Sheriff's Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponens, for sale at the printing-office.

THE BANKS.

It will be recollected by our readers, that, at the commencement of the session of the last General Assembly, a resolution was adopted, appointing a committee to inquire into the concerns of the Banks of this State. The following is the conclusion of *part 2nd* of that committee, on the subject; together with an exposition of the affairs of those corporations, communicated through the hands of the Public Treasurer:

"From a view of the statements furnished by the Public Treasurer, your committee are of opinion, that the several banks in this State are now managed with much prudence and ability; and that by gradually withdrawing their notes from circulation, they are approaching a condition, that may enable them to meet with promptitude all the demands that shall be made upon them. On this expectation your committee could confidently rely, but that the unfortunate course of our trade above alluded to, must, while it continues, ever subject our Banks to extraordinary drafts from abroad, and a state of preparation to meet them will lessen their ability to comply with the occasional demands at home. Indeed, your committee are of opinion, that most of the calls of our citizens for specie, result from the evil just adverted to, and is principally confined to those, who, having in the course of business contracted debts in other States, are required to pay specie or Bank paper at a discount. This discount, which forms the measure of depreciation, has hitherto been fluctuating, and is now but little more than the usual rate of exchange. But your committee are of opinion that this depreciation of the paper of our Banks, in the States to the north of us, cannot with propriety be attributed to any doubts of the solvency or ability of the Banks to redeem their notes with specie; for they are persuaded that such a cause would have produced a much greater effect, and that instead of alternating between eight and five per cent. the paper of our Banks would have ceased to circulate at any price. Your committee are of opinion, that the depressed character of our Bank paper is principally owing to the fact, that there is no sufficient tendency in the course of our commerce with other States, to restore it to us when it has once found a circulation abroad; and where it must ever be in some degree an article of speculation, and its value in the market dependent on the quantity on hand, and the demand for specie.

"From this view of the subject, your committee are unable to suggest any Legislative provision that would, in their opinion, be calculated to remove the evil, which must continue to exist, in a greater or less degree, so long as the several Banks in our State shall circulate their notes, in amount equal to the demands and necessities of the people.

"Respectfully submitted,

"WILLIS ALSTON, Ch'n.

To the honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

Gentlemen: In obedience to a Resolution of the last General Assembly, I do myself the honor herewith to lay before you the Statements or Exposes of the affairs of the three several Banks of this State; four of which statements apply to the Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern, and go to shew the condition or situation of those corporations at the dates of the declarations of the two last Dividends made by them respectively, viz. on the 31st of Dec. 1822, and on the 30th of June, 1823: They are half yearly and not quarterly statements, which would have been preferred, could they be made up with equal accuracy and precision; but from several hindering causes, such as the failure of the timely arrival of returns from the distinct Branches, &c. &c. this was found to be difficult and inconvenient. The fifth or remaining statement or expose, relates to the State Bank exclusively, and shews its situation or condition up to the present day.

It will be recollected, that the Banks first above mentioned declare their dividends on the 30th of June, and 31st of December, in each and every year;—and that the State Bank makes its dividends on the first Mondays in June and December in each year; circumstances which will account for the half-yearly expose or statement of the affairs of the latter being brought forward to and ending at a later period than those of the former. In regard to the Bank last mentioned, one statement only was thought sufficient, inasmuch as that comes up to the present time; but if a statement or expose for the six months immediately preceding the first Monday in June last, shall be considered as being likewise useful, it shall be prepared and forthwith furnished.

Much respectfully, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAYWOOD, P. Treas'r.

Raleigh, 24th Nov., 1823.

Condition of the State Bank of N.C. Carolina.

DR.
Notes in circulation,
Due to foreign Banks,
Due for Deposits,

\$686,923
143,836 78
273,508 04

\$104,267 82

The balance consists of Capital paid in, \$1,589,425 Reserved to cover losses on debts & Banking Houses, by resolution Dec.

1820, 77,569 68

Surplus subject to divide on Dec.

1822, 81,728 49

1,748,813 17

\$3,852,880 99

CR.
Specie, 491,576 82
Foreign funds, viz. Exchange, Bills of Bank Notes and Bank Credits,

255,397 18

\$746,974

Bonds and Notes discounted, 2,839,748 22 Checks & Bills on Banks in N. C. 32,224 15 Due by the State of N. Carolina, 83,961 11 Real Estate, viz. Bank Lots and Houses and Lands and Houses taken for debts,

150,048 51

\$3,857,880 99

WM. B. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

24th Nov. 1823.

State or Condition of the Bank of Cape Fear, on Tuesday the 31st Dec. 1823.

DR.
Capital Stock paid in, 578,200
Bank notes in circulation, 612,314

103,765 24

Dividends unclaimed, 12,532 50

45,355 77

Profit and loss, or surplus, 44,946 04

\$1,606,947 55

CR.
Amount of Specie on hand, 86,538 16
Real Estate, 76,839 89
Bills of Exchange on hand, 33,223 16
Due by Banks in account, 105,204 68
Notes of Banks on hand, 60,629

1236,512 66

\$1,606,947 55

I hereby certify that the above state-
ment exhibits the true state or condition of the Bank of Cape Fear, on 31st Decem-
ber, 1823.

W. ANDERSON, Cashier.

State or Condition of the Bank of Cape Fear, on Monday the 30th June, 1823.

DR.
Capital Stock paid in, 788,200
Notes of this Bank in circulation, 573,100
Deposits, or sums due to individuals, 92,217 38

14,594

Amount due to Banks, 682

57,160

\$1,527,953 38

CR.
Specie and notes of other Banks on hand, \$31,977
Amount due by Banks, in account, 93,112 98

185,089 98

Bills of Exchange on hand, 24,953 10
Real Estate, 76,848 68

Debt, consisting of Notes dis-
counted and judgments, 1,241,361 62

\$1,527,952 38

I hereby certify that the foregoing state-
ment is correct.

W. ANDERSON, Cashier.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Newbern, Dec. 31, 1823.

DR.
To debts due the Bank by bond and note, 1,518,717
Bank property other than real estate, 3,185

Real Estate, 40,030

Specie, 137,195

Foreign funds, other than Specie, Notes of other Banks, Bills of Exchange & deposits in other Banks, 72,197

\$1,771,254

CR.
By Stock, 800,000
Deposits and debts, 221,657
Notes in circulation, 632,317

Balance, 97,282

\$1,771,254

M. C. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Newbern, June 30, 1823.

DR.
Debts due the Bank by bond and note, 1,502,600
Bank property other than real estate, 3,185

Real Estate, 40,030

Specie, 128,990

Foreign funds, other than specie, Notes of other Banks, Bills of Exchange, &c. 63,016

\$1,736,940

CR.
Stock, 800,000
Deposits and debts, 215,000
Notes in circulation, 631,910

Balance, surplus, 90,030

\$1,736,940

M. C. STEPHENS, Cashier.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Jan. 19.—Mr. Lowry presented the memorial of sundry merchants and underwriters of the city of Philadelphia, on the subject of French spoliations; referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Smith from the committee of Finance, reported a bill which came from the other House, authorizing the commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the seven per cent. stock of the United States in the year 1824, with a trifling amendment. On the motion of Mr. S. the bill was taken up for consideration in committee of the whole, reported to the Senate, and passed to a third reading. Subsequently, by general consent, the bill had its third reading, was passed as amended, and sent back to the other House.

Jan. 20.—The bill which originated in the Senate, explanatory of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of the officers, volunteers, and other persons, engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians," passed 4th May, 1822, was read the third time, and passed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Marasmus.—There is a physician living in one of the towns in our State, who has perhaps been more successful in the treatment of *marasmus*, than any other physician of the present age. He commenced the practice of medicine about the close of the Revolutionary war; and from a regular journal he has kept of his practice, thro' the long space of 43 years, he computes he has had 25,000 calls in this disease; and has destroyed, at least, 1,400,000 Ascarides, (*pin-worms*), 700,000 ticks, (*tape-worms*), and nearly 300,000 *Lumbrixi*, (*long round worms*); making a grand total of nearly three millions!

We read of the good deeds of men following them; but were the good deeds of this gentleman to follow him, what a train there would be!!!

S. R. G.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

WESTERN COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Western College, is appointed in Lincolnton, on the second Wednesday in February. From the mildness of the present season, there is reason to cherish the expectation, that even the most distant members may attend, without much inconvenience or difficulty. Something must be done. The public has been long waiting, and waiting with anxiety, either for the progress, or entire extinction of the Western College.

Surely, gentlemen who were selected at the first stage of the business; nominated by a number of their enlightened fellow citizens, to undertake the important trust; and who, of their own free will, have undertaken to discharge that trust; will not suffer themselves to be prevented, by any consideration that is not indeed impetuous, from attending the next meeting. A little reflection may suggest to all, their duty and obligations. Therefore, a full attendance of the Trustees is requested, and might be reasonably expected. It is certainly desirable that each member of the present board should continue in office; but if any one be inclined to vacate his seat, his personal attendance at the ensuing meeting is sincerely requested. But if he cannot give his attendance, he will please to send on his resignation, to Mr. Vardry McBee, Sec'y. of the board, on or before the day above appointed.

If the Trustees be cold and negligent, what may they expect from the people? What opinion can the people form, of those who have taken on themselves a public trust, and neglect the duties that pertain to it? The Legislature of the State, of whom you requested, and from whom you received, your charter—the Western section of the State—philanthropy—patriotism—christianity, demand speedy, ardent and united exertions.

JAMES M'REE, President.

Jan. 21, 1824.

Should a goodly number of the Trustees arrive in Lincolnton on the preceding evening, and converse in a private and friendly manner, and mature something for the business of the next day, (say meet at Mr. McBee's, at 7 o'clock, P.M.) it might produce some good effects.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I have lately had the pleasure of reading a pamphlet on the Presidential question, signed "Carolina"; which I would respectfully recommend to the perusal of every patriotic citizen of North Carolina. The author is, without doubt, possessed of a strong mind, well stored with political knowledge; and whose only aim, in the pamphlet now under consideration, is to exalt the character of his country, by shewing the people who is best qualified to occupy the presidential chair.

PHOCION.

[The above pamphlet is for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian; price 10 cents.]

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Editor: The writer in your paper of the 30th December, over the signature of "Junius," appears very much displeased with certain sections of the amended constitution of North Carolina. In the first place, he attacks and condemns the 12th section, which gives permanency to the Supreme Court: Secondly, he seizes upon the 48th section, which makes Raleigh the permanent seat of government; and lastly, he comes out in stronger colors than ever, against the 26th section, which very properly excludes clergymen from holding a seat in the legislature.

As to the first point, it is conceded by every person acquainted with Jurisprudence, that the Supreme Court is useful, and that it is one of the most respectable tribunals of Justice known in North Carolina: Ergo, this institution should be permanent. As to the second particular, viz: That Raleigh shall be the permanent seat of government, I can find no objection. Junius' reasoning upon this point, is too puerile to require refutation. Thirdly and lastly, Junius appears very much nettled with the 26th section, which, as above stated, excludes ministers of the Gospel from a seat in the legislature, "while they continue to exercise the pastoral function." Here opens a field of

great extent for argument; but I aim at brevity, and therefore shall not enter deeply or minutely into the subject. It is a melancholy truth, that clergymen have, in all preceding ages of the world, been the most cruel, unrelenting set of men. The flames of Geneva are still fresh in our minds. John Calvin, the great reformer, caused Servetus to be burnt at the stake, and Bolsec to be banished. Those two men were profound scholars, and patterns of piety at that time; and their only crime was that of propounding certain questions to Calvin, in polemic divinity, which he could not answer! In fact, the page of history, for a long period of time, is stained with blood, which was caused to flow by those who professed to march under the banners of our Lord and Saviour. The crusades, originating from Peter the Hermit, may also be mentioned. I would also advise Junius and others, to read the "Saybrook Platform," or *Blue Laws* of Connecticut.

A flaming account was published in some of the leading radical papers, of a meeting in Philadelphia having passed resolutions favorable to a *caucus*, &c. It turns out that a meeting was held, assisted; and that resolutions of the above cast, ready "cut and dried" for the occasion, were presented to the meeting, and read; but that on putting the question of their adoption to vote, it appeared that only about 30 persons were in favor of a *caucus*; while all the others, to the number of 300 or more, were opposed to the resolutions; yet the author had the effrontery to publish them, as having been adopted, "by a large and respectable meeting!" It is by such tricks, that the *caucus* advocates attempt to hoodwink the people.

"There is no one (as was remarked by Mr. Phifer, in the convention—vide convention debates,) who entertains a more exalted opinion of a truly pious clergyman, than I do; yet I do not wish to see them in the Legislature." The civil and ecclesiastical departments are separate and distinct from each other, and they should be kept so. The members of the Convention did not suppose clergymen to be criminals, as suggested by "Junius;" but judging from the past, they were willing to look to the future, with an eye of prudent jealousy; and in doing so, they have acted wisely.

BRUTUS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Don Quixote* at New-York, from Havre, the editors of the *New-York American*, have received regular files to the 5th December, inclusive; and are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Clark for others of the latest date, from which we make copious extracts and translations. The chief article of course, in the Paris papers, is the entry in triumph of the Duke of Angouleme.

Judging by the replies made by the Duke to several deputations, he has not suffered himself to be unduly elated by success. The dates from Madrid are to the 24th November; and all accounts concur in representing the financial, not less than the political state of the kingdom, as full of difficulties. From London, the dates are of the 1st Dec. and the item of chief importance is the following:

London, Dec. 1.—The return of Dr. Mackay, who had been sent to Mexico on a particular mission by government, has been noticed. We have reason to believe, from advices to be relied on, that this news is correct. The Doctor has negotiated with Mexico a commercial treaty on terms the most favourable to our merchants.—Courier.

If this be true, and from its appearance in the Courier, it may in part be so assumed, the English have stolen a march, and concluded a treaty with a nation, before acknowledging its independence. An article from the Constitution of the 3d, is deserving of serious attention. It seems that our government had not anticipated too much in the stand taken respecting the future movements of the European powers against South America. Those persons who wish to save the universe, embrace already the United States in their grasp.

We have just been favored by the editors of the *Daily Advertiser*, with a Paris paper of the 6th, giving London dates of the 2d Dec. and Madrid of the 29th Nov.

The only article we notice is the landing of Mina at Plymouth, amidst universal acclamations.

Letters from Madrid inform us, that the person charged with the custody of Riego before his execution, learning that on his arrival at the scaffold, he would harangue the people, made him swallow a soporific potion, which rendered him insensible to his situation.—*Chronicle.*

GREECE.

Athens, Oct. 9.—The families that had taken refuge at Salamis, have returned to Athens, whence the Turks appear to have definitely retreated. Colocotini has been three times nearly assassinated. A beautiful young Romeliote heroine, aged about 21 years, attired in the Albanian costume, and now here at the head of 1000 men whom she raised, proposes to the government to march against Colocotini, in order to make him prisoner.

The island of Egina is defended by two ships of war, each commanded by a woman.

We learn that Gen. Apodaca, formerly Vice-Roy of Mexico, was daily expected at Havana, at our last dates, from Spain, with about 4000 troops—these were to be joined by such as could be spared from Havana, and from thence proceed to Mexico, with the intention of recovering that country for the King, if practicable.

Charleston Courier.

SALISBURY

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1824.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

A correspondent in Lincolnton informs us, that a large meeting of the citizens of that county waited at the Court-House, during the week of the county court, for the purpose of designating some person, in that district, to be put on the People's Ticket for Electors of President. Geo. Peter Forney, of Lincoln county, was agreed upon, and recommended to the freemen of the State, for that appointment.

On all manufactures of wool, or of

THE TARIFF.

The following are some of the leading duties which the new *Tariff Bill*, as again brought forward in Congress, by Mr. Tod, of Pennsylvania, imposes upon merchandise imported from abroad. Some idea of the interest which this bill has excited, may be gathered from the fact, that two thousand copies were ordered to be printed for the use of Congress. We have been favored with a copy of the bill, by our member, but, from its length, are unable to publish it entirely....at present. But, should there be a prospect of its passing, our readers shall have it in detail, as its provisions may seriously affect their interests.

On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, until the 30th of June, 1825; and, after that time, a duty of 33½ per cent. ad valorem.

On all manufactures (other than those specified in the bill,) of cotton, silk, flax, or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On wool, unmanufactured, a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, until June 1, 1825; afterwards, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, until June 1, 1826; afterwards, 40 per cent. ad valorem, until June 1, 1827; and, after that time, a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem.

On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, two cents per pound, on leaden shot, 3½ cents; red or white lead, 4 cents per pound.

On hemp, 2 cents per pound; flax, 3 cents; tarred cables and cordage, 4 cents per pound. On iron, in bars or bolts, 8½ cents per cwt.; on round iron or Brazier's rods, nail or spike rods, iron in sheets, hoop iron and on iron slit or rolled, three cents per pound, iron spikes four cents; iron nails, five cents per pound. On tallow, 4 cents; tallow candles, 5 cents; and sperm candles, 8 cents per pound. On wheat 25 cents per bushel; on potatoes, ten cents per bushel. On castor oil, 40 cents per gallon. On all foreign distilled spirits, 15 per cent. in addition to the duties now imposed by law.

The second section provides, that all articles composed of mixed materials shall pay the highest duty to which articles manufactured from any such materials are subject.

The third section provides, that from and after June 30, 1824, there shall be added to the duties on all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported, the full amount of such bounty or premium, as, on the exportation of similar articles, may be paid or allowed in the country from which the same shall be manufactured or produced.

The 4th section provides, that, on all articles imported into the United States in foreign vessels, after the respective periods as above stated, there shall be imposed an additional duty of ten per centum; the vessels of those nations excepted in whose favor provision has been made by act of Congress or treaty stipulations.

MAMMOTH EGG!

"That which hath been, is now; and that which is to be, hath already been," saith the wise man of Israel. But verily, had King Solomon written in our day, the *phenomenon* of this wondrous age would have furnished an additional chapter for his "book of Proverbs." A gentleman of this town, (whose acute observation has more than once penetrated into the *arcana* of nature, and discovered latent wonders, that might otherwise have remained hidden from the vision of man for ages to come,) one day last week, brought into our office a *HEN EGG*, which weighed 5½ ozs., and measured 9½ inches in circumference. It was as large as a goose egg; and we stoutly contended it was such; until the gentleman broke it, with the hope, thereby, of convincing us of our error: he did convince us; for on opening the egg, a smaller one, of the size of a common hen egg, was found *within* the larger shell! The interstice between the inner surface of the large shell and the outer surface of the small egg, contained a yolk, and the white viscous substance found in common eggs. Whether nature in her freaks, ever produced the like before, we know not.

Resolutions have passed the Senate of the Legislature of Indiana, requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to endeavor to prevent a *caucus* being held in Washington, to nominate a President.

The *caucus* journal at Raleigh (the Register) in every number that is published, strongly betrays a rankling enmity towards the advocates of the people's rights, and towards all who oppose the intrigues of the radicals. In the fulness of its spleen, it occasionally spits its venom at us. In an article relative to the suppression, by that paper, of the proceedings of the Legislature on the Tennessee resolutions, it has more particularly shewn its malignity towards us, by insinuating that the article we published on the subject came from a "friend." Now if the tyro who penned that piece in the Register, (for we are certain the father did not write it,) will have the courtesy to call at our office the next time he passes through Salisbury, we will engage to satisfy him, not only from oral testimony, but from *ocular proof*, that we did write the article in question, unaided by, and unknown to, any "friend." A magnanimous mind, not narrowed by partisan views, will ever be ready to correct its false impressions; and we doubt not but the Editors of the Register will be candid enough to own that their surmises, in this respect, were altogether gratuitous and unfounded.

THE TARIFF.

Among these were a number of highly respectable merchants, who were carrying on extensive business, and who, with their fellow citizens included in the sanguinary orders of the despot, have been obliged to seek refuge in foreign countries. All the foreign officers also, who had served in the constitutional armies, had been peremptorily ordered to quit Spain.—*Post.*

NEW YORK, JAN. 17.

Vera Cruz.—We learn from captain Van Dine, of the schooner Fly, arrived yesterday from Alvarado, that the brig Orleans, captain Smith, had just arrived there from Vera Cruz. Captain Smith stated that the castle was short of provisions, and that some disturbance had taken place among the troops, who took from him all the provisions he could spare, for which they paid.

Advocate.

NORFOLK, JAN. 5.

The U. S. frigate United States, bearing the broad pennant of com. Isaac Hull, bound to the Pacific Ocean, to relieve the squadron in that sea, under the orders of com. Stewart, got under weigh in Hampton roads, yesterday about noon, and proceeded to sea. Heman Allen, esq. minister from this government to Chili, and family, went passengers.

The U. S. ship Peacock, Capt. Carter, we learn, will follow the U. States, in about three weeks.

On Tuesday last one of the crew of the frigate United States, named Levi Chase, fell from the mizen-top to the deck of that ship, then lying in Hampton roads, was dreadfully mangled, and died immediately.

It is rumored at Washington that the U. S. ship of the Line *North Carolina*, now at the Navy Yard, Gosport, will, most probably, be the ship destined to proceed to France, to convey to the United States, that early and fast friend of American Liberty, the Marquis LA FAYETTE. We doubt if any event could diffuse more general joy through our country, than the arrival among us of this Soldier of the Revolution—the bosom friend of WASHINGTON, whom no man living has a stronger claim to the affectionate consideration of Americans, of every rank and degree.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

By a commercial letter received in this city, it appears that Cotton begins to be imported in considerable quantities, from Egypt, into England. This Cotton is said to be much approved of in Manchester, and is expected to come into competition soon, with the Brazils, the Orleans and the Sea Islands. The Pacha of Egypt, finding it easy of cultivation, and capable of producing considerable revenue, has extended great encouragement towards the culture of the article. By recent advices it further appears, that 900 bags of Egyptian Cotton arrived at Liverpool in one week.

Chas. Courier.

A Meteor was seen in the city of Richmond, (Va.) about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, 13th inst. which shed a great light through all the streets of that city. Some persons represented its light in a room to be as bright as that of twelve candles, while others compared it to the brightness of day. It exploded with a rumbling sort of noise, which many, who did not see it, mistook for thunder and lightning. Its elevation was supposed to be considerably more than one hundred yards. It has been suggested whether the recent warm weather had not contributed to its formation.

The above meteor was seen in Salisbury; we saw its explosion ourselves; and although it was much larger than any we ever before witnessed, it was not as brilliant as above described.

Capt. Biddle, and Mr. Rodney.

It having been reported that Capt. James Biddle, commander of the U. S. frigate Congress, on board which vessel Mr. Rodney, U. S. minister to Buenos Ayres took passage, treated the latter with great indignity, the Legislature of Delaware (of which State Mr. Rodney is a citizen) have passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Delaware in general assembly met, That the senators and representatives of this state in the congress of the United States be requested to use their best efforts to have an inquiry instituted into the conduct of captain James Biddle, commander of the United States frigate Congress, during her late voyage from the United States to Rio Janeiro.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these proceedings be transmitted by the governor of this state to each of the senators and the representatives of this state in the congress of the United States."

NEW YORK, JAN. 17.

In addition to the summary we have given of the contents of the Paris papers, we may state, that it appears by accounts from Madrid, that nearly 10,000 persons of all ages and both sexes had been compelled to quit that city, in consequence of the exterminating decrees of the "beloved Ferdinand" and his ghostly confessor.

Forty poetical addresses have been presented to the managers of the New-Orleans theatre, for the premiums lately offered. They are mostly from the northern states.

The U. S. ship Ontario, arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday, the 17th ult. from Gibraltar—officers and crew all well.

On Saturday, the 17th ult., a resolution passed by the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for taxing Old Bachelor. A similar resolution will shortly be acted upon in the Legislature of Maryland; and it is feared by many, who "wither on the stalk of single blessedness," that the subject will be taken up this winter, in the Legislature of New-York. But the Bachelor of North-Carolina may take comfort to themselves, for their sage legislators have left this grievance to "regulate itself."

New York..... The committee of nine, appointed by the Legislature on the subject of the electoral law of the state, have had a meeting, and have unanimously agreed to report a bill to alter the law, and to restore the election of the Presidential electors to the People! It is said the intriguers already tremble at this, and will defeat the project if possible, in the Legislature. But every true friend to the liberties of this country will unite in aid of the cause of the people, and defeat their designs. We do not despair of there being virtue enough left in the Legislature of New-York to resist with success the designs of the daring and dishonest. Let the people's will be done. Balt. Pat.

Benjamin Galloway, of Washington County, Maryland, is announced as a candidate for the office of Elector of President and Vice President. He avows himself a supporter of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

It is not to be disguised that whatever some of us may think on the subject, the popular voice of Pennsylvania is at this time decidedly adverse to a congressional caucus. The National Intelligencer will find its efforts unavailing to draw the republicans of this union into a support of Mr. Crawford for the presidency: He is not, and never will be, their choice.

Franklin Gaz. 19th ult.

The legislature of Maine assembled last week. In the message of Governor Paris, he distinctly recommends the passage of an electoral law that will bring home the decision as to the next President "to the sound, unbiased judgment of an enlightened people, in such manner as to enable every citizen to participate." This is the general sentiment of the country. ib

CHARLESTON, JAN. 19.

Cotton.—There was nothing doing in Uplands in the early part of the week; but towards its close, sales of middling and ordinary qualities, were made at a reduction from last week's rates, of from one half to a cent in the pound. Finer descriptions, however, are scarce, and prices fully maintained. 15 cents was refused on Friday, for a favorite brand. Courier.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 22d ult. at the residence of Mrs. Hayes, Dr. Benjamin Johnson, of the vicinity of Charlotte, to Miss Martha Hayes, of Mecklenburg county.

On the 15th ult. by the Rev. John Robinson, Mr. Mitchell Fleming, of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, to Miss Jessie Stevenson, daughter of Mr. James Stevenson, of Cabarrus county, North Carolina.

Also, on the 27th, by the Rev. Dr. James McRee, Angus Chisholm, Esq., of Montgomery county, to Miss Jane Harris, daughter of Major Thomas Harris, of Irredell.

DIED.

On the 21st ult. at his residence near Mocksville, Rowan county, N. C. Nicholas W. Gaither, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Rowan. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Col. Gaither, a distinguished Whig during the revolutionary war; and although himself of too tender an age to participate in the trying scenes of that eventful period, during his whole life he manifested, on all proper occasions within the narrow circle in which he moved, an ardent love of country, and the warmest devotion to our free and republican institutions. Destitute of the advantages of education, or of a mind of the first order, he yet possessed, in an eminent degree, that plain and practical good sense, so well calculated to render its possessor a useful, if not a brilliant, member of Society. Possessed of a heart, the seat of every generous and benevolent virtue, and blessed with a temper uniformly mild and pacific, he seemed formed by nature for the soft and tender pleasures of domestic life; devoting himself to the pursuit of agriculture, in which he greatly excelled, and to the enjoyment of an amiable and interesting family, he regarded with an indifference almost amounting to contempt, those honors and offices, at which so many grasp with avidity. Influenced, however, by that spirit of benevolence and christian charity, which with him formed a prominent characteristic, he was induced to accept of the humble and despised office of Warden and Guardian of the Poor; and while in the discharge of its duties, his ind. fatigable exertions and untiring zeal in administering, as far as practicable with his slender means, to the wants and comforts of those wretched objects of public charity, justly entitled him to the epithets of the poor man's friend and the orphan's father.

In all the relations which bind us together in the social state, his conduct afforded an example of the purest and most beautiful virtue. As a citizen, he was patriotic and public spirited; as a husband, tender and affectionate; as a friend, ardent and sincere; as a father, kind and indulgent; as a master, mild and gentle; and as a man, remarkable for the fairness of his dealings, and the stern integrity and manly independence of his character. And, although he moved in the comparatively humble and private walks of life, his death will be long lamented by a neighborhood of which he was emphatically styled the patriarch and father, as it cannot cease to be a source of the deepest grief to his numerous connexions and friends, who knew his worth and esteemed his virtues; and of profound sorrow to his disconsolate family, overwhelmed with the heart-rending consciousness of their loss.

COMMUNICATED.

In Washington City, on the 19th ult. Mr. John Erskine, printer, aged 40 years.

In this county, on the 27th ult., after a short illness, Mr. James Huddle, aged 25 years.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 10.
Cotton.—The market continues extremely dull, and our highest rates for uplands are with difficulty obtained.

Upland, 13½ to 15cts.; Tennessee 13 to 14; Louisiana 15 to 17; Alabama 13½ to 16.

Payetteville Prices, Jan. 22.

Cotton, 12 to 12½; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 5½; wheat, 90 cents; whiskey, 37½ to 40; peach brandy, 48 to 50; apple do, 45 to 50; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 7 to 8; salt, Turks Island, 85 to 90 per bushel; molasses, 25 to 28; sugar, muscovado, 10 to 10½; coffee, prime, green, 23 to 24; 2d, 3d quality, 21 to 22; tea, hyson, \$120 a 125; flux seed, 80 cts; tallow, 6 to 7; beeswax, 30 a 31; rice, 3 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 84 to 5 to pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 to 4; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

CHERAW PRICES, Jan. 16.

Cotton, 10 to 13 cts.; Flour, new, per barrel, 5 to 5½; Corn, bushel 35 to 40 cents; Oats, 30 to 35 cts.; Peas, 45 to 50 cts.; Whiskey, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 29 cts.; Tallow, 4 to 5 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 8 cts.; Butter, 12 to 20 cts.; Bagging, 25 to 30 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bush. 90 cts.; Sugar, 10 to 13 dols.; Coffee, lb. 25 to 30 cts.; Twine, lb. 45 to 50 cts.; Molasses, 35 to 45.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Jan. 19.

Cotton, S. Island, 22 to 26, stained do, 12 to 16; Santee, 19 to 20; short staple, 12 to 14; Rice, \$2 87½ a 3; inferior to good \$3 2 62½; Whiskey, (Penn.) 35 to 37 cts.; N. E. Rum, 38; Apple Brandy, 40 cents.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 4 to 5; Beeswax, 32 to 33 cents; Tallow, 7; Beef, Boston Mess, 10; No. 1, 7½ to 8; prime & No. 2, 6 to 7½; Mackarel, No. 2, 5½; No. 3, 4½; Bacon, 8 to 10 cts.; Hams, 10 to 11; Lard, 9 to 11; Bagging, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 22 a 24 cts.; Cognac Brandy 1 1/2 to 20 per gal.; Holland Gin, 95 to 110 cts. per gallon; Iron, Russia & Sweden, 4 to 4½ 100 lbs.; English 3½; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 45 to 47 cts. per gallon; Turks Island, 40 to 50; Sugar, Havana White, 12 to 13; Brown, 84 to 85; Muscovado, 8 to 9½; St. Croix 10 to 11; N. Orleans, 9½ to 10; Inferior, 8½ to 9; Refined Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green, 21 cts.; Inferior to good, 16 to 19 cts.; Tea, Hyson 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jan., 80 to 83 cts. per gal.; West India, 65 cts.; Molasses, (W. I.) 22 to 25 cts.; Black Pepper, 20 cts.; Pimento, 22 cts.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 4 to 5 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 4 to 4½ per cent. dis.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Farmer" shall find a place next week.— His communication is dated the 22d December; but it did not come to hand till the 27th ult. notwithstanding it had only about 40 miles to travel.

"One of the Lambs" is received. We feel under no obligation to be in a hurry about publishing it; its subject matter and style, do not possess sufficient interest to atone for the *deception* "then and there" practised upon us, by folding the letter *double*, in such a manner as to induce a belief that *money* was inclosed—thereby taxing our pocket with *double postage*, to the great detriment of the profit and emoluments of our business.

Take Notice.

ON Tuesday of our February Court, I will attend at one of Mr. Slaughter's rooms, for the purpose of settling all debts and accounts for or against the estate of the Hon. Francis Locke, dec'd. Those who purchased at the sale, are reminded that their notes are nearly or about due; and the money on them, as well as those on hand at his decease, is expected.

Also, those indebted to Col. John Brandon, sen. may have an opportunity of paying their notes on that day.

Also, those indebted to myself by book account, or otherwise, are requested to make payment. Thirty days grace, and no longer, will be given on all of the above demands. An old proverb seems applicable to the present notice: "A stitch in time saves nine." Those concerned will, at any rate, do well to take the hint.

JOHN SCOTT.

3193

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will dispose of the following tracts of Land, in Mecklenburg county, viz. One tract of 130 acres, lying on the Catawba river, a few miles below the Tuckasiegy Ford, and about 9 miles from Charlotte.

One tract of 270 acres, in the same neighborhood with the above.

These lands are admirably adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, and all kinds of small grain. To the former tracts, belongs some prime bottom land. The whole, generally speaking, lies well, and is finely timbered and watered. As two tracts join, I will sell them either separately or together.

Also, another tract of 700 acres, situated about 18 miles to the east of Charlotte. This land is almost perfectly level, and is not inferior to the best in that section of the country.

THOMAS B. SMARTT.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1824. 6196

Notice.

ON Tuesday, the 17th of February next, (being the Tuesday of February court,) will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on liberal and accommodating terms, three valuable NEGRO MEN, belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson, dec'd.

Sufficient bills of Sale will be executed to purchasers.

A. NESBITT, Administrator.

January 22, 1824. 3193

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 26th December last, a Dapple Grey MARE, about 15 hands high, slender formed, with a scar behind each shoulder, with a tail rather longer than common mares; her head somewhat white, with tolerable long ears. Also, at the same time, a small Bay Poney, a remarkably fast pacer, with a short tail, and roach mane; no other marks or brands re-collected.

Any person returning said mare and horse, or giving any satisfactory information of the same, to the subscriber, at Society Hill, S. C. shall receive a suitable reward, together with the thanks of the owner.

DAVID B. BELL.

Society Hill, Jan. 9, 1824. 102

POSTSCRIPT.

By Saturday Evening's Mail.

A letter from an American at Gibraltar, dated Nov. 27, contains the following:

"The Russian Minister at Madrid is said to talk loud of the United States, as the source of all the revolutionary principles which trouble so much the crowned heads of Europe. The English are evidently courting our friendship, in hope, no doubt, of a co-operation with them in their expected contest."

Letters from Washington report, says the National Gazette, that a direct proposition has been made by England to our government, to combine against the Holy Alliance for the purpose of protecting our South American brethren. Something of importance, no doubt, engages the attention of the cabinet, as it has been sitting in council every day since the 9th ultimo.

CONGRESS....in Senate.

JAN. 21.—The Hon. Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, appeared and took the chair.

Mr. Lloyd of Mass. from the Naval Committee, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate, authorizing an inquiry into the expediency of prohibiting the transportation of gold, silver, specie, bullion or jewels, in any of the public vessels of the United States, reported a bill to prohibit such transportation; which was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. D'Wolf, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, reported a bill allowing a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from foreign hemp.

JAN. 22.—The following members were appointed a Select Committee, in pursuance of the determination yesterday, on the resolution authorizing an inquiry into the expediency of prohibiting the transportation of gold, silver, specie, bullion or jewels, in any of the public vessels of the United States, to bring the Marquis de la Fayette to America; viz: Messrs. Hayne, King of New York, Macon, Smith and Jackson.

The joint resolution reported by a select Committee of the Senate, proposing an amendment of the Constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice President, was taken up, and, on motion

Mr. Barbour, was postponed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SEMINOLE WAR.

JAN. 21.—Mr. Hamilton, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill explanatory of an act for the relief of the officers, volunteers and others, engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians, passed the 4th May, 1822, which was made the order of the day for tomorrow.

MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

The joint resolution on the subject of the Marquis de la Fayette, was read a third time and passed, unanimously.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list of the officers of the Navy of the United States, the periods of their admission into the public service, the dates of their respective commissions, and the time of their actual service at sea since the 1st January, 1815.

THE GREEK CAUSE.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the House went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union on the Greek resolution.

Mr. Cook, having the privilege of the floor, (having moved last evening that the committee rise) addressed the House in a speech, of some length; Messrs. Bartlett, Farely, Rankin and Houston, followed; when the House adjourned.

···

NEW-YORK.

A letter from a member of the Legislature of New-York, to the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, has in it the following article, relative to the Electoral law:

"A majority of the committee instructed the chairman to report a bill giving to the people a right of choosing one elector for each congressional district, by a general ticket, requiring a majority of all the votes to elect, and the remaining electors to be chosen by the legislature; which in fact, should the bill pass, will be giving to the legislature the choice of all, as it is not probable that any one candidate will have a majority of all the votes. It is, in truth, a counterpart of Van Buren's bill in Convention, providing for the appointment of justices of the peace. They are determined to concentrate or continue all power here."

The Albany Daily Advertiser of Saturday says, last evening a *part* of the members of the Legislature met at the Capitol, pursuant to adjournment, Gen. Root in the chair, and Mr. Mullett, secretary Speaker Goodell, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a preamble, in which were pourtrayed the blessings of caucus nominations, and the necessity to prevent local jealousies and preserve the strength of the republican party. Resolutions were adopted requesting our senators and representatives in congress, to attend a caucus for the

purpose of designating suitable candidates for President and Vice President, and the meeting adjourned "in peace and harmony."

Maine.—The members of the Legislature of Maine, in their private capacity, have nominated John Quincy Adams, Esq. as a suitable person to fill the executive chair of the Union, when the term of Mr. Monroe shall have expired.

At a numerous meeting of Democratic republicans in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of the last month, at which there were about 500, chiefly German citizens, John C. Calhoun was warmly and decidedly toasted as the next President of the United States. At a late highly respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of Bedford, a resolution was adopted in favor of Mr. Calhoun as the successor of Mr. Monroe.

Franklin Gazette.

Rhode-Island.—The Legislature of this State recently had a short session. Gov. Gibbs having declined a re-election, a Meeting of the Republicans was held to nominate a candidate to succeed him.

James Fenner, a sterling Republican, who has been heretofore for several years Governor, was nominated, and will doubtless be elected.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 17.

Cotton.—This article was in rather better demand than in the preceding week, though the transactions were as before to a limited extent. The chief sales were of North Carolina cotton for exportation, at a reduction in price. We do not, however, alter our extreme rates for Up-land. It is almost impossible in this market to designate qualities by name in such terms as to meet the views of dealers.

Upland, 13½ to 15½ cents; Tennessee, 12½ to 13½; Louisiana, 15 to 17; Alabama, 13½ to 16.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorised by the last will of Henry Bruner, to sell the lands of the deceased, lying on the south side of the main Yadkin River, containing 164 acres; one-third of the land is river bottom, equal to any on the Yadkin; there is a good house and barn on the premises, and other great conveniences. The subscriber will cause the plantation, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, to be put up at Public Auction, on the premises, on the 28th day of February next; on the following terms: that the purchaser shall pay down on the day of his purchase, five hundred dollars, and the balance to be paid, one half in one year, and the other half in two years. Bond and security will be required from the purchasers for the payment of the money; possession of the lands will be given on the day of purchase.

THE MUSE.

THE ORPHAN.

I was but a child when my father fell,
And a child when I saw my mother die;
But tho' years are gone, I remember well
My father's last look, and my mother's last sigh.
She sought the red field where the war had been,
And she bore me where mangled bodies lay;
But I knew not the horrors of such a scene,
And 'mid all, my young heart smil'd, and was gay.

On the ground I saw my sire reclined—
But I knew not then he was dying there,
And still I prattled, and smiled, and turned
My fingers around his bloody hair.

Tho' so faintly he breath'd "My son, my son,"
Blessing me there with his parting breath—
Ah! little I deem'd that his days were done—
The look that he gave was the look of death.

And there was my mother sitting by,
And her watch beside my Sire she kept,
But no gathering tear had dull'd her eye,—
I thought her happy who had not wept.
How I wondered, when the night came on,
They had made the cold green earth their bed.
But at morning my mother too was gone—
And I was an orphan—both were dead!

STANZAS.

As circling years progressive roll,
A thousand fond reflections start;
A thousand ties enslave the soul,
And wave their fetters round the heart.
And did not oft the gushing tear,
Proclaim those earthly chains were riven,
Deluded man would linger here,
Unmindful of his native heaven.
But ah! the suffering wretch can tell,
How, one by one, they cease to cling;
For stern misfortune breaks the spell,
And every sorrow snaps a string.

FROM THE MECHANIC'S GAZETTE.

THE FATAL SUICIDE.
'Twas eve, when Tim in melancholy mood,
Upon the outskirts of a forest stood;
Clasp'd his strong hands, and tearfully did cry,
"In fame I've lived, and gloriously I'll die;
In stainless honor I have pass'd my days,
And when I leave this world all men shall praise.
Farewell, my friends! my country, too, farewell!
And thou, too, cruel maid, dear Isabell—
Oh! when I'm gone, then cease thy burning hate,
And drop a tear upon thy lover's fate!"
He said, and fix'd his musket to the earth,
Cursing the hated hour that gave him birth;
Dark flash'd his eye, his lips were white with foam,
He bared his breast, and....march'd in silence home.

TUEO.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

AN ACROSTIC.
R aised into glory ! 'mid the din of arms,
I inspiring all around with Freedom's charms,
E nlightened, valiant ; he even death disarms.
G old could not purchase, slavish fears confound,
O r kings, or priests, his deathless fame can wound!

A BACHELOR'S OPINION.

For this, and only this, I'll trust a woman;
That if you take life from her she will die,
And being dead, she'll come to life no more;
In all things else I am an infidel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK GREEK BALL.

We are enabled to give only a short description of the decoration of the Park Theatre, prepared for the Ball which was given for the benefit of the Greeks. Many foreigners present, declared they never witnessed any thing more brilliant. The floor of the upper boxes was ornamented with shields supporting flags hung in festoons, and bearing appropriate inscriptions relative to Greece. The stage and pit had a new flooring, which was marked out for twelve cotillions, and was closed in by the crystal palace of the splendid scenery of Udine. The Grecian Cross with the inscription in Greek (*By this conquer!*) resplendent with light, was the first object that met the eye. At the foot of the Cross were two pieces of brass artillery, one captured at Trenton, and the other Saratoga, during our revolutionary struggles, surrounded by the flag of the United States. In the middle of the room and immediately over the stage was reared a triumphant arch, decked with evergreens and flowers, supported by Minerva and the Goddess of liberty. The portrait of Gen. Jackson and the bust of Washington, were exhibited over the grand entrance bound with laurel, and with tasteful decoration of flags. The whole lighted up with a large number of lamps and chandeliers, formed a most resplendent appearance. The line of coaches for the conveyance of the company, extended from the corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway to the Theatre. An immense crowd was collected in front of the building, to witness the ingress of the fortunate holders of tickets. Between two and three thou-

sand gentlemen and ladies attended, and it is said, nothing so brilliant has ever been exhibited in America.

[Nat. Advocate.]

FROM THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER.

The following is a general view of the different religious denominations in the United States made from the latest official returns:

Presbyterians, 53 Presbyteries, 1204 Congregations, 687 Ministers; Baptists, 3103 Churches, 1883 Ministers; Episcopalians, 474 Congregations, 369 Ministers; Congregationalists, 1096 Churches, 846 Ministers; Methodists, about 2500 Churches, local preachers 3000, travelling preachers 1226; Dutch Reformed Churches 97, Pastors 76; Societies of Friends 525; German Reformed Church, 411 Churches, 73 Ministers; Christians, so called, about 150 Churches and the same number of Ordained Elders; Universalists, 200 Societies, 120 Ministers; Roman Catholics, 90 Churches, 160 Clergymen.

TURKEY.

In an interesting work entitled Sketches of the Earth and its inhabitants, lately published by Mr. Worcester, we find the following extract of a letter from Mr. Fisk, the American Missionary:

"Think of a government in which every office is sold to the highest bidder, and in which a criminal may almost uniformly obtain his freedom by payment of money; think of schools, in most of which the only thing taught is to pronounce the words of a language which neither pupils nor teacher understand; think of places of public worship, in which nearly all the exercises are performed in an unknown tongue; think of one half the females in the country prohibited from going out without concealing their faces, while both the laws and the religion of the country allow polygamy and concubinage; think of a country in which scarce one woman in a hundred can read, and where perhaps not half the men are more fortunate; think of a country in which the governor has liberty to behead seven men a day, without assigning any reason whatever for so doing; were a criminal is condemned without jury, and I had almost said without trial or witness; and after being condemned, is immediately beheaded, strangled, or hung at the first convenient place in the street, and left hanging two or three days; think of a country in which, in case of public disturbance one half of the community can murder whosoever they please of the other half with impunity; think of a country in which an armed man will meet a respectable inoffensive citizen in the street of a populous city at mid-day, and shoot him dead on the spot, and then sit down quietly and smoke his pipe in sight of the corpse, while even the guards of the city are passing by; think of a country in which the name of Christianity exists, but only as a name for that superstition and idolatry which belong to paganism, and in which the delusions of the false prophet exist with all their impurities and all their abominations; such a country, or rather much worse than even the description, is Turkey.

It has been the remark of some poet, that a Bee draws honey from a flower, while the spider will light upon it and extract poison. It is thus with men.—Some will go through any trouble: witness the wreck of their property; the loss of their friends: be surrounded with all the ten thousand vexations of human life; yet gather knowledge from their misfortunes, and feel happy that they are no worse. They turn their meditations, rather to the blessings, than the cares of the world; and when they retire at night to their family, they talk, laugh, amuse themselves, and all around them with a flow of pure sport, determined to be happy; and are so.

There are other men, who are exactly the reverse. They take a deal of trouble to find out the miseries around them, and brood over every care, with a gloomy illnatured disposition, that marks them for misanthropists.

There will be five Sundays in the ensuing month of February—a circumstance which will not occur but twice more during the present century, viz. in 1852, and 1880.

When I see a man toiling one day for scanty wages, and the next Sunday see him stalking to church clothed in six months earnings, his face scarcely discernible between his beaver hat and shirt collar: Thinks I to myself, this man is a —.

NOBLE PRINCIPLE!

About twenty years ago, a farmer in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in good circumstances, died, and left his farm, stock, &c. to one of his sons; to the other, who had offended him, he bequeathed six hundred pounds. Notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the poorer brother, he found himself unable to obtain the six hundred pound from his more wealthy brother, and, with a family, he was obliged to struggle through life, without getting any portion of the money left him by the will of his father. Lately, the wealthy brother died, and his property fell to an only son. So soon as he got possession of the property, he ascertained the amount of the legacy bequeathed by his grandfather to his uncle; he then added the interest which had accrued all the time the legacy had been withheld, and, for the whole amount, he forthwith sent a check to his uncle. May he long live happily to enjoy the wealth he has, and may it increase ten-fold under his upright administration of it!

Democratic Press.

MORE useful advice, to smdry sorts of People.

1. When you are introduced to a stranger, be sure to ask and find out all his business, and pump as much out of him as you can; because questions are the very keys of knowledge.

2. You should always look ahead—therefore never do that to-day, which you can do to-morrow.

3. Always avoid selfishness; and therefore never do that yourself, which you can procure any body to do.

4. If a secret be communicated to you, be very careful to keep it; and to make sure work of it, get two or three ladies to help you.

5. If you are an unmarried man, and in love, take to writing verses: nothing sooner gives a patient in such circumstances relief and comfort.

6. If your mistress be cruel, make some more verses, and ask her pardon on your knees and kiss her hand thro' her glove.

7. When you have become tired of her company, excuse yourself for leaving her by saying it is so good, that a little answers your purpose.

8. If you are a married man, give short answers to your wife; for least said is soonest mended.

9. If you are not fond of her, look cross as you feel—nothing charms like sincerity.

10. If you are fond of her, let the world know it by kissing her hand—talking tender to her, and looking sweetly at her in company.

11. When your wife is in a passion, remember and fly into one yourself. The way to stop a fire in the woods or grass ground, is to kindle another to meet it, and thus extinguish the whole.

12. Always mind to have the last word; because a man of business should never leave it unfinished.

13. Spend your evenings at the tavern; and then your wife will be delighted to see you on your return.

14. When you walk out with her, keep a few paces before her, by way of eminence.

15. When you ride in a gig with her, look well to the right, and talk principally to your horse—this will preserve family peace.

16. Tell her of her faults before folks; and then they can have the benefit of your advice as well as she.

17. Never praise her for her virtues, lest it should make her vain and assuming.

Some caution is requisite in passing our opinion upon strangers; a caution, however, which few of us adopt. At a public levee at the court of St. James, a gentleman said to Lord Chesterfield—pray, my lord, who is that tall, awkward woman, yonder? That lady, sir, replied Lord Chesterfield, is my sister. The gentleman reddened with confusion, and stammered out—no, no, my lord, I beg your pardon; I mean that very ugly woman, who stands next to the Queen. That lady, sir—answered Lord Chesterfield calmly—that lady, sir, is my wife.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

"The good wife knows the expenses of her family, and her husband's ability to sustain them; for want of this knowledge, many are reduced to poverty; very often is this lesson learned too late."

Lord Byron is in the press a new drama, called the Deformed Transformed. Cantos 12, 13, and 14 of Don Juan, are also announced.

M. Breguet, the first clock and watch maker of France and Europe, died lately at Paris. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Board of Longitude. The greater part of the men most distinguished in the sciences and arts in the French capital, attended his funeral. M. Charles Dupin, in the name of the Academy of Sciences; M. Arago, in that of the Board of Longitude; and M. Terneaux, in that of the General Council of Manufactures, delivered each in succession a short panegorical discourse at his grave.

New York.—We understand that the author of the interesting book published last summer called "*In Side Out*," is preparing another work upon the same subject, to be called "*Out Side In*," or a sequel to the former publication. Of the former work, we have seen the favorable opinions of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and several other distinguished individuals.

Com. Adv.

A fine portrait of Columbus, has been transmitted by George E. Barrell, U. S. Consul at Malaga, to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of having it placed among the portraits of other distinguished men in the Capitol. It was obtained from Seville.

A late Paris newspaper states, that as several young women are now in the habit of keeping the commercial books of their husbands, a Demoiselle Beauchamp announces, that from the 15th of November she will give regular instruction to her own sex in that very useful science.

During the Sermon at a Meeting House in this city, on Sunday last, a neatly dressed boy, four years of age, walked in—and when about half way from the door to the pulpit, in an audible voice very respectfully said, "Mr. Minister, please to send my sister home."—Boston Eve. Gaz.

Extraordinary Birth.—Lately, at Galgate near Lancaster, a poor woman, of the name of Lamb, was delivered of two female children, grown together at the breast, so as to give the idea of one child with one body, two heads, four arms and four legs. The infants just lived long enough to be baptised, and one died about half an hour before the other. On dissection, they were found to contain only one heart.

NEW ORLEANS, DEC. 16.

Arrived in this city in the Mandan, from St. Louis, Prince Jouis, of Wurtemberg. This enterprising and intelligent character has been engaged for nearly a year in traversing the western wilds in pursuit of objects of science. He has ascended the Mississippi and Missouri, and endured every hardship and fatigue to explore and develop the interesting natural history of this immense region.

His collections, we understand, are very numerous, and will add greatly to the enlightened views which the German literati are taking of our young and vigorous Republic.

THE GREEKS.

By the kindness of a friend we are enabled to present, in the following extract of a letter from Cambridge, a statement of the number of women and children, delivered over to slavery, and to all the infamous pollutions of Turkish masters, from the ill-fated island of Scio.

[N. Y. American.]

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, (Mass.) December 9.

"Official returns from the Turkish Custom House at Scio, report forty-one thousand women and children to have been sold as slaves, and to have paid auction duties at that office, in the months of May and June, 1822. The fathers, brothers and husbands, of the women and children, met with a more enviable fate, and were butchered.

The fact of the number of slaves is given on the authority of the French Historical Annuaire for 1823, a very authentic and respectable work—of which the chapters on Greece appear to be drawn up from materials transmitted by the French Consuls.

My feelings have been much interested the week past by having in my family a Sciot boy of 13 years old, who escaped from that island the day the Turks landed. He had one uncle among the hostages murdered at Scio, and another among those sent to Constantinople, and put to death there."

Kein Long, Emperor of China, inquired of Sir George Staunton, how physicians were paid in England. When, with some difficulty he had been made to understand how well physicians were paid by their patient, as long as he was ill, he exclaimed, "Is any man well in England, who can afford to be ill?" "Now I will inform you how I manage my physicians. I have four, to whom the care of my health is committed; a certain weekly salary is allowed them; but the moment I am ill, their salary stops till I am well again. I need not inform you that my illnesses are very short. English physician.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS, the bonds taken by me as agent of this company, have been transferred, by order, to Hiram Jennings, in payment of the accounts of said Jennings and John Hixon, against the company; and for the amount of which bonds, Hiram Jennings, for himself and John Hixon, has heretofore signed receipts to the Company; which bonds have again been placed in my hands by said Jennings for collection, as his agent. Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that unless payments are made by the third Monday of February next, being in the week of Rowan county Court, or some satisfactory arrangement to that end, that immediately after that time all such bonds will be put in suit.

992 A. NEBRITT, Agent, for H. Jennings.

Nov. 25, 1823.

Agent, for H. Jennings.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot, in the town of Salisbury, now occupied by himself, as a tavern. The establishment is so generally known, that it would be of little service to describe it particularly; it is, perhaps, the most eligible stand for a public house in the western part of North-Carolina; it is within 80 yards of the court-house in Salisbury; is large and convenient, with extensive out-buildings, &c. A very moderate price will be taken for the establishment, and payments made easy. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber is now determined to sell, and remove to his farm in the country. Letters directed to the subscriber, in Salisbury, N. C. will be duly attended to.

JOHN HOWARD, Sen.

Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1823.

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State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1823: Charles F. Boult, vs. Richard A. McRee: Original attachment, levied in the hands of Paris Alexander, garnishee. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, to replevy or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy: test,

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

Price adv. \$2. it93

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1823: Wilson Allen, vs. Seymour Taylor: Original attachment, levied on negro boy Peter, now confined in the public jail of Mecklenburg county: It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, N. C. giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in February next, to plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy: test,

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

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